## THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Ben. Pitsiohn Porter Selected by Gen. McClellan to Conduct the Siege Operations.

SKETCH OF THE MAN

OUR DESPATCHES FROM THE CAMP.

Secuting, Incidents, Skirmishing, Pre parations, Sharpshooting, &c.,

Sketch of General Fitziohn Porter.

eral McClellan to conduct the siege of Yorktown, native of New Hampshire, and about forty years age. He entered the Military Academy in 1841, one of the cadets at large appointed by the Presi-He graduated on the 30th day of June, 1845 standing number eight in his class, consisting of fortym. F. Smith, Thos. J. Wood, J. W. Davidson and others the Union army, and Barnard E. Bee, E. K. Smith, H. boppee, T. G. Rhett and others in the rebel forces. es P. Stone, the general recently sent to Fort Lafayotte, also belonged to this class. On the 1st of July, 1845. be was appointed from the District of Columbia a brevet d lieutenant of the Fourth United States artillery, nd on the 18th of June, 1846, received his commission full second ligutement. He was made a first heuten-it on the 29th of May, 1847, and took a very active part the Mexican war, in which he manifested great braery. In July, 1848, he was breveted captain, for gallant ous conduct at the battle of Moline del Rev b brevet dating from the 8th of September 1847. He ost extraordinary bravery at the De Belen ate in the assault upon the city of Mexico and was on the 13th of September, 1847, badly wounded Se was, during March, 1849, breveted a major for sall pec, his brevet bearing date September 13, 1847. the 9th of July, 1849, he was appointed Assistant In-Peint, which position he held until 1853, when he was ted the Adjutant of the Academy. In 1854 he was nted an Assistant Instructor of Cavalry and Artii-West Point, and held this position until 1856, be was, on the 27th of June, promoted to be an ant Adjutant General, with the rank of captain, and , who had such confidence in him that he conscited as sext appointed a captain in the army in October d relinquished his rank in the line, holding his to the Adjutant General's department. This po he still held at the breaking out of the present re ley of one of the new regiments of regulars, the Fifteenth regiment of United States instry, and was commissioned at the extra session of ss a brigadier general of volunteers, with numission dating from May 17, 1861. Since the orer has always held a position in the Army or otomac, either as commander of a brigade or divi-At the latter end of last year he was in command Third division of that army, then stationed in @weet line with the aqueduct leading into the capital as been for some time in command of the advance guard rb, to never at rest. He trusts nobody's eyes or pressions but his own, and exposes himself in the mos for the siege. While reconnectering the rebei works a cannon shot killed the horse of one of his aids, and more than one shell has burst before, over or behind him. He

trusted to him the execution of his plans.

While alluding to his balloon reconneissances, a very incident occurred during one which he made on be 11th day of April last. He that day made a ball-op sance on a scale of rather larger magnitude han was intended. At five o'clock in the morning Seneral Porter took his place in Professor Lowe's balloon. supposed the neual number of repes were attached to whereas there was only one, and a place in this, as afterwards ascertained, had been burned by vitrio seed to generating gas. Taking his seat in the car, un ed by any one, the rope was let out to nearly ste full length-about nine hundred yards-when sud was an unexpected part of the programme. The met below looked up with astonishment, and the General locked down with equal bewilderment.

was three times up in a balloon in one day, carefully

ottering the position of the rebeis. General

"Open the valve," shouted one of the men below.

Up went the balloon, higher, higher. It rose with wind was taking it in the direction of the enemy's ter Pitery. By this time every staff officer and hundreds of others were looking at the moving speck. It is impossi Die to describe the anxiety felt and expressed for the tate of him, the central object of thought, in that moving speck every moment becoming less visible. It was at las to move in the direction of the Union army, and he countenances of the men brightened with hope. I passed over their heads. Soon it bagan to descend, but with a rapidity that aroused renewed apprehen the General's staff, plunged spurs into their horses and deshed away in the direction of the descending balloon. The rest of the story is received from the General's own lips. While the repe was out he adjusted his glass in readiness for sed view of the enemy's territory. A sudden ed of the balloon told him in a moment that the rope d given way. He dropped his glass, heard the ca Open the valve," made the response given shove and ing flighty (the General loves a pun as well as the nex one), but was not at all nervous. He saw the wind had taken him over the line of the rebei intrenchments Having no wish to drop in among, them he let the valve take care of itself, and proceeded to take advantage of oldiers rushed from the woods, and he heard their shouts distinctly. Lackily he was above the reach lets; so he was not afraid on this score. The map of the country was distinctly discernible. He saw Sorktown and its works, York river and its windlags, and Norfotk and its smoking chimneys. counter current of air struck the balloen, and its ree was reversed. Its retreat from over Rebeldom man rapid. He opened the valve, the gas escaped, and down, but it was with a rapidity he would not care to have repeated. The car struck the top of a shelle, der which, tuckily, no one happened to be at the -knocked the tent into "pi," and left him enveloped Sound himself in the middle of a camp, not one hundred peds from Gen. McClellan's headquarters.

"I came mounted, you see," was his remark to general to whom he gave the details of his aerial voyage.

"And you have come down safe, I see," remarked his staff effect: "I came with this cavairy company to look

"You ought to have sent flying artiflery after me," re

Our Special Army Correspondence.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN, April 27, 1862

ny Weather-Indifference of the Broops to Retri Shells The Union Gunbouts and Rebel Batteries Earhange Shots-Preparations of State Authorities to Take Care of the Wounded-Eccilent Sanitary Condition of the Army-General McClellan's Strategic Plans and Uncoaring Labors-Paymesters Disturring Funds to the Soldiers-Shelling the Revel Works-Jubilance of Our Proops Over the Late Victories, do.

This is the fourth Sunday our army has passed in front Yorktown, and excepting our first Sabbath here, cash day has been rainy, cold and dismai to a dygree that would be delefully disagreeable anywhere, pounds and coffine. But this is the season of spring wers, and the scrivener of the sky is to be doubt gontly with, except perhaps for an uncomfortable admixture of Arctle chilliness in simosphere, rain and wind that would

mountains." In consequence of the condition of the weather, the day has not only been gull in comp, but ses, no battle, no one killed and no one wounded, either by rebel rifes or fault of Union soldier.

About eleves o'clock this forenoon, as some of our re-

ints were returning from fatigue duty, the rebels ent some half dozen shells in quick succession towards them. All the shots fell short but one, which passe clear over their beads, and burst with terrific violence immediately in front of a New York regiment. These hostile demonstrations, which, when our army first came here, might possibly have disturbed slightly the tran-

hostile demonstrations, which, when our army first came here, might possibly have disturbed slightly the transquillity of our men, did not throw them into the least confusion, but they came on as sleadily and self-possessed as if, instead of fragments of murderous shells, bouquets were being showered upon them from fair female hands. Along towards night the rebels, in like manner, wasted a quantity of valuable powder and shell in endeavoring to hit another detachment of our men, also returning from faiting work. The latter shots were as theffective as the first, and the men pair as juttle heed to their flying V.issiles.

At various intervals during the day firing was to sumed between our gunboats and the rebel batteries on their left. From the gunboats and the rebel batteries on their left. From the gunboats the firing showed the usual skill of the gunbars, the lauga shells thrown from the eleven-inch lashigrens went hissing may be through the air, and each time, as if understanding v and was expected of them, scattered their death dashing contents behind the earthworks of the beleaguered foe. It is believed that our gunboats have lesseened vacterially the number of rebels. It is a mystery, by sever, that the enemy should so persweringly continve to respond, in view of the well known scarcity amony them of ammunition, and their not having yet, with all their firing, succeeded in doing further mischief then to put a single shot through the upper part of an unbaded canal boat.

A delegation from Detroit—Dr. Clark find Mr. Howard, extemmber of Congress and present postmaster of the city—arrived the day to a present postmaster of the sick and killed and valuaded in battle of members of Machigan regiments. This show of regard in their behalf elicits warte and approximative gratinade. The goallemen named for stopping with a Michigan colonel, and expect in a day of two 50 perfect their arrangements. The killed and wanded belonging to regiment coming from that State have dealer the scalar of a second and hoped that oth

relatives and friends who have gone before him. The knowledge that he will be buried there takes from death half its string.

Dr. Lyman, Blysison, Surgeon, of whom I was making insperies to day of the health of our tycops, assures me that the general health of the Army of the Fotomac was cover better than it is now, and this netwithstanding the sudden changes of the weather we have experienced, the satigating hardships and exposures of the men and alleged unbealthfelmess of this chimate. This will be now that will carry joy and comfort to many anxious iresides at the North and West. The presentper centage of sections of the army by about eight per cent, which is no higher than the average per centage in time of peace. The superior intelligence and decretion of our soldiers no doubt go a good way toward producing this result; but the efficiency of the Inedicel centrel of the army, and good and wholesome food furnished by the commissary department, have abetted largely in Keeping the status of health up to its present high point.

As I have had occasion to write herefore, no visitation of anfaverable weather dampens the scaland energy of General McClellan. I saw him to day walking through the rain along our outposts. He not only directs, but has an eye on everything—nothing eccapes his autentive and vigilant supervision. His eplendid plansfor the coming singe are fast developing themselves, and each day efficers and soldiers find their confidence increasing, and the carrying out these plans is sure to be crowned with ultimate and betthant success. By and by, when the sell of secreey is removed from heavened and our army has marched victoriourly to Richmond, as it will de, the cupin of military seageity, and prudence and estrategic genius displayed in these plans will be conclusively shown, and the statements of mendacious editors and unscrupilious politicians leem up in all the hideousness of their bold biazetry.

Brigade Commissary McKelvey has been promoted as

politicians leem up in all the hideousness of their bold biazonry.

Brigade Commissary McKelvey has been promoted as commissary of a cope d'arwa. His successor is Quartermaster Grannis, of a Michigan regiment. Both are thoroughly energetic men.

A number of paymasters arrived this evening, to pay off all the troops here that have not yet received their pay. Their advent will be greatly appreciated, as most of the boys have been pecuniarily low for a long time. In two weeks the entire arms will doubtiess be paid. The bolk of the money received, as heretofore, will be sent home.

sent home.

This evening the gunboat Tobago sent over a few

This evening the gunboat Tobago sent over a few shells behind the enemy's intreuchments. The rebels did not respond. Captain Randolph of a Michigan regiment, who has just come in from the advance pickets, tells me that every shell expleded in the rear of the enemy's works. He beard a rebel officer call out to a sergeant, "Put out every light here, or else those damned Yankee casses will shell us out."

I should have stated before this, but it is a most fitting topic with which to close up my letter, that this afternoon and evening there has been agood deal of outhusiasm and jubliance in camp, more than compensating for the prior duiness, caused by news reaching us that New Orleans has been taken by our freops. The news is said to be authentic, and, if so, has of course before this time been announced to the readers of the HERALD. Every intelligence of victory on the part of our troops to become participants in these glerious victories. And there is another jeyous feature connected with such news. Each new victory is a new proclamation that the rebellion is approaching its end.

The Immensity of McClellon's Preparations-Strength

the Rebel Position-Viril of the Paymasters, de. The army under McClellan is still inboring assiduo to promote the grand schemes of its chief. Your corres pondent yesterday rode through the entire course of our line of attack. Those who suppose that nothing is being done in this department would soon have reason to think otherwise could they be permitted (as I have been) to when the final blow is struck, when the full storm of re tributive justice is meted out to the boastful and defiant rebels now ensconced behind the earthworks before and around Yorktown. When the busy hum of preparation shall cease, then none will raise higher the shout, "Onward," than our glorious army in Camp Winfield Scott.

Your correspondent had a most excellent view of the outer line of robel intreachments immediately before our forces, and they appeared to be of vast proportions. One of the pickets of the First California regiment exhibited to me yesterday a most finished and graphic sketch of the taken at a distance of balf a mile, with the aid of a field

The rebels in this whole contest have shown extract dinary shrewdness in the selection of nature's strongholds, on which to build works mounted with guns of heavy calibre and long range. Your correspondent was poculiarly struck with this fact on an examination of the works at Big Bethel. The earthworks there, as speci-mens of engineering talent or finish, would not compare with the poorest specimen of those before Washington, being nothing, in fact, but dirk hills, to be washed away by floods; but the strength of situation was the source of terror to our army for months. Yorktown is hig Bethel multiplied by tene—aye, hundreds. But greater the deed greater the laurels that will cluster around ou, young General, who pursues the even tenor of his way regardless of everything thrown in his path by his op-posers North and South, intent only upon the great, lead-ing object of this just war—the suppression of the rebal-lion. From conversations held in nearly every regiment, your correspondent assures you that the army McClellan commands are with him heart and soul, come weal or wee, in life or death.

your correspondent assures you had soul come weal or commands are with him heart and soul come weal or woe, in life or death.

This is a joyour season with "le grand armee." Not withstanding the threatening clouds which darkly hang above, sending their showers, washing the poor soldier of times from his shelter tent, the heart is firm; and, ob, untold wealth for poor soldier, the "spondulist" shine brightly in the pocket. In those regiments where the paymaster has dispensed Unde Sam's arrears, the sutler whooth is the centre of attraction, and the small number now with the army in this vicinity will reap a harvest indeed.

In the portion of the army from which this is written nothing of unportance has occurred that I could with safety give you an account of. The enemy occasionally need a shell or two over as a gentle remainder that they "still live."

safety give you an account of. The enemy occasionally send a shell or two over as a gentle reminder that they "still live."

One of our gunbeats shelled the enemy at Gloucester Point hast night for an hour or two—with what effect is not known, but doubtless with some injury to the foe, as the practice was fine.

The gallant charge of the First Massachusetts, led by Liout. Col. Wells, is the theme of great prause. A well known division officer remarked that it was one of the handsomest little episodes of the war. Thore was but one company, "Chelsea, Company A," I believe, who made sho charge proper, the rest of he command deploying on its fanks, right and left. All honor to the old Bay State.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS, April 29, 1862. What the "Straggling" Officers May Have Done—Vigi-lance of the Union Proops—A Reconvolution, c and Skir, mith—A Visit from Two Rebel Gunboats—Gue of Them Hoists the Black Plag- A Dying Soldier's Las Request,

We have good reason to believe that the enemy is fa miliar with the organization of at least one divisio, of this corps; and it was stated by a person who recently accompanied a flag of truce from the enemy's lines that this information was given by one or both of the officers

who were recently " captured," or went over. Yesterday General — was particularly active along his front, perhaps in view of the possible harm that might grow out of the enemy's knowledge. He looked dor a log of truce, but were told that if ev wanted is Yesterday General --- was particularly active along

en siec at the performance of a good day's work in front of one of the brigades. The enemy had even erected on our side some gmall works to cover his men in case of a audden advance. Argust all the piece of country a re-conneissance was made with the force of a brigade and were deemed necessary. Some little resistance was at-tempted by the enemy, and an officer in command of a small force at one point endeavored to bring his men to charge a body of curs. They rose from their cover for the purpose; but our men peured a volley into them as they stood exposed, which closed that little account, and knocket over half a dozen. No more was seen or heard of that charge. Our loss in the whole affair was two killed and three wounded—a small loss, certainly, for what our General characterizes as "a good day's work."

work."

Zesterday, also, the Teaser, accompanied by the York.

Zwn, paid our left a visit and shelled it. Between the
two eighteen projectiles were thrown, fifteen of which
were chells. "Several of the shells fell blind, and have
kept very "dark" up to the present time. But vigilance
is the order of the day and night in that direction, and
not even the Teaser can str up those who are kept
stirred up to the utmost possible ilmit. Nobody was
hort.

not even the Teaser can stir up those who are kept stirred up to the utmost possible limit. Nobody was hort.

Both the Yorktown and the Teaser now make their appearance regularly in the James river, and the former has indulged in a joke down there by the display of a black flag. As we know exactly what they mean by that ensign, how long they will keep it up, and on what yery easy terms they will bring it down, we keep cuff fears under control, and digest in quiet and comfort such "corn dodgers" and other alimentary currenties as we can get. Solemn old Virginia. How melanchely it must seem to the more sensible of her sons to see her thus draggled through the "last ditch" at the heels of crazy Carolina. Both vessels favor us with an occasional shot, thrown with great precision in very safe places. No-hody hit and "nobody to blame" is the usual verdict. It would seem that the rubel shell in that direction were pseuliarly innocuous. One thrown a few days since from a rifled piece caused through a bash but first and did not explode. Senders always sunse themselved with the Shells they thus obtain, and they generally. I believe, play with them around the fire. Some or leter they always explode there. So, therefore, a soliter did on this occasion. He thought that he bad taken all the powder out, and, in order to be sure, he put in some fire to try whether there was any poweer there. There was powder there, and pieces of the thell were thrown by the explosion through a wall thirty feet distant, but the solder escaped with a skinned kyackie.

Considerable activity is noticed all the time in the cuenty's lines toward the Action trop. A few days since—or nights, rather—has endeavers to meant a large gun were interranted, and for the Line existing prevented, by a different of the called and the interranted, and for the Line existing prevented, by a different of the called and the prevented and a fire the mean and a large gun were interranted, and for the Line existing prevented, by a

riego guns in the same direction. A few days since—or nights rather—has endeavers to meant a large gun were intermined, and for the lines wather a prevented, by a shell from the tide, which burst to a next y exactly over

intermeted, and for the the cathrity prived a shell from the tide, which burst to a norty exactly over the piece.

Meveral calciums have recordly died of congestive fever. This malaxy has been superinduced by the miasma arising from the awanny ground near which some of our troope have been encamped, joined with the prestrating effects of excessive labor in the trenches. A chill socceeds exhaustion, and at those cases which have proven faul it was demonstrated that the system had not sufficient nervous power to counteract the influence of the congestion, and a speedy termination of the suddier's life. A few days since James D. Frampton. Company K. Eighty-seventh New York regiment, and Samuel Gist, Company G. One Hundred ant Fifth Pennsylvania, died of this disease. Yesterday afternoon a fine young feilow of eighteen years—James S. Sweitzer, in Company K., of the same regiment—was a victim to the malady. He went to the hospital in the morning and died early in the afternoon. He said it was hard to de before Yorktown was taken, and away from home; but after making a request that his remains should, if possible, he sent home to his mother, he also requested his captain to inform her that he died in front of Yorktown. Some time before the regiment came on this peninsula he and four of his comrades entered into a covenant that if any one of them should die in the hospital, be fall on the batte field, those who might survive should do all in their power to see him buried decently. The sight before his death, when he felt the first symptoms of the disease, and before he went to the hospital, he woke up in the middle of the night and reminded his comrades of their covenant. It seems that he had some premonitiens of his death. But he was anxious to have his morther know, since he could not engage in the anti-nicest Mischelly and four of Forktown. He body will probably be embalmed and sent home to his family.

body will probably be embalmed and sent home to his panely. Paniel Manshon, of Company E, Slockton's Independent Michigan regiment, was accidentally shot this morning. He was cleaning his musket, when the gun went off 
and the ball inflicted a severe wound in his knee. He 
was immediately taken to the hospital. 
Just as I close my letter sharp firing has commenced 
on the right of our line by some of our batteries of field 
artillery. The rebels have responded rather brinkly; but 
it is not expected that any general engagement will be 
because to day.

Brisk Shelling by the Enemy-Inferior Ammunition of the Retels-Bold Ruse of a Michigan Regiment-Quietu

Given the Darkey Sharpshooler, de.
The enemy kept up a brisk cannonading hearly all last night, firing on our fatigue parties. They fired over one hundred shells, scattering a perfect hurricane of from ail over the heads of our men. Notwithstanding this terrific artillery onslought, only one of our men was hit-Sergeant Plowman, Company G, Fourth (regular) in fantry. A fragment of a shell struck him on the left thigh, causing a severe firsh wound. He was with the relief in the woods when hit. The firing did not prevent our men prosecuting their work. So universally in that our men pay but little heed now to their flying shells. There is this concumetance, no doubt, that contributes to the fearlessness of our mon, the fast that but a small per centage of their shells explode. The enemy's shells and ammunition generally are undoubtedly of interior quality. The only response on our side to the rebel firing was a few shots from our gunbeats.

Lieutenant Colonel Childs, of a Michigan regiment.

thing was a few shots from our gunbouts.

Lieutenant colonel Cailds, of a Michigan regiment, with a destatement of six hundred men, executed a bold piece of work in the night. Taking advantage of the absence of the rebel shurpshooters from their rife pitsprife pit shooting is exclusively a daylight avocation—he had pits shooting is exclusively a daylight avocation—he work. A good deal of astonishment in facial expression, and of executing semicircles in the air with their heels, was exhibited by the rebel rifemen as they cause to take possession of their old bridge places. Several inid thompsleves out at astonishing length on the ground, never to rise again until something londer and more effective than the crack and whitzing of rife ballets rosses and realimates them. Our sharpbooters say they killed some dozen of the enemy before they because fully aware of their presence and could get out of the way.

The best work of the morning was reducing to a state of permanent invillity in this mundanc sphere a negro rifemen, who, through his skill as a marksman, has done more injury to our men than a dozen of his white comperer, in the attempted labor of reducing the complement of our sharpshooters. Our men have known him a long time have kept an eye on him, have lain in wait for him. His habit has been to perch himself in a big tree, and, keeping himself his behind the hody, annoy our men by firing upon them. He climbed the tree this morning in advance of the thirse coming out, smuggled himself in his pertion, and was anticipating his usual day of quietide. Our men might have kill d tim as he came out, but avoided shooting, so anotic of alarm the others. His tree was about twenty rods from one of our pits. When our men hired on the advancing rebei pickets, he, of course, saw the fix Le was decidedly up a tree. rods from one of our part, when our men here on the advancing rebel pickets, he, of course, saw the fix he was in—that he was decidedly up a tree.

"I say, bignigger," called out one of our men, "you better come down from there.

"What for " responded the nigger.
"I want you as privater."

"Not as this chile knows of," replied the concealed

Ethiop.

"Just as you say," replied our sharphooter,
'n about an hour the darkey perced his head out. Our
man was on the lock out for him, he had his rifle on the
head line rendy—pulled the trigger—whiz went the bullet, and down came the negro. He was shot through the
head.

CAMP WINVELD SCOTT.

NEAR WARWICK COURT HOUSE, VA.,
April 29, 1862.

Continued Skirmishing—The "Stroggling" Officers from the
Niney-third New York Regiment—The Charges Against
General Smith—Facts in the Case, &c.

The weather still continues unfavorable for active mil tary operations, and although our troops are kept con-stantly at work, preparing for the great battle soon to take place, and within shooting distance of the enemy the fighting is at present confined principally to the sharpshooters, who are at their posts as soon as it is daylight, ready with unerring aim to pick off any nor unfortunate rebol venturous enough to show his head

above their breastworks. Our batteries also, during the day and night, by an occasional shell, keep them in mind of what they may expect when the ball is fairly opened. The enemy acno less active and vigilant than ourselves, as new teries and field works are discovered every day, show ing that they intend to make a desperate stand at this point, and this the decisive battle of the war. It is gene rally believed here that if we can whip them at this, their strenghold, the war is virtually ended.

General McCletian fully appreciates the difficulties of his porition and strength of the enemy, and also the tremendous effect which a defeat to the enemy here would produce, and will leave no stone unturned to bring about the result so much desired. A few more days and every thing will be in readiness for the great battle. Quite an excitement was occurrened in our camp

or two since by the capture or desertion of two officers betonging to one of our New York regiments (Ninety third). A great diversity of opinion prevails in regard it, some being of the opinion that they went over to the enemy voluntarily, while others, who know them best, think that they were taken prisoners. The names of the officers are colonel Grocker and Major Cassiay, both belonging to the same regiment. They visited our outposts just at dusk, and althoughwarned by our pickets that they were within a short distance of the rebal that they were within a short distance of the rebe pickets, and that it was unsafe to go further, persisted in doing so, and have not since been seen. A fremen dous cheering was beard in the rebel camp a short time

they must come and get it. Colonel Crocker, I learn, is a native of Virginia, and at the breaking out of the rebellion was a strong sympathiser with the South. He has two brothers in the same regiment with himself and was highly esteemed in his regiment by both officers and men. Hajor Cassidy is from Albany, and a brother of the Cassidy of Allas and Argus celebrity.

It has greatened much talk in camp, and can only be accounted for by their friends on the supposition that they had taken a drop too much. Whiskey and concluded the week of the supposition that they had taken a drop too much.

the Cassidy of Atlas and Argus celebrity.

It has a responsed much talk in camp, and can only be accounted for by their friends on the supposition that they had laken a drop too man.

It metites a reconscissance on their own hook.

In either case they have shown themselves usqualified for the position they occupied. Much surprise and indignation are expressed here at the serious and unjust charge brought against one of our generals by a member of Congress recently.

The general referred to is one of the best we have in our whole army, and has the confidence of General McCiellant on a great extent, and, as far as I could see, was not in the slightest degree intoxicated at the time referred to. I was present at the engagement, and conversed with him both before and after the fight, and saw nothing that would lead me to think that he had been drinking. He had the misfertune to be mounted upon a very unmanageable horse, unused to fire, and during the heavy canonading by our batteries was thrown twice—once by the bresking of the girth of his saddle, and once by the rearing and plunging of his horse—and, although stusned and considerably injured by the fall, immediately remounted and was present on the field, directing the movements of his troops till darkness put a stop to the engagement. I visited him at his headquarters soon after dark, to ioquire the most direct road to Warwick Court House, in order to get my destatch through that night, and conversed with him for fifteen or twenty minutes, and the first infination I had of his being intoxical ed was from the remarks made in Congress, it is easy for those who are congretable at home 16 criticise the actions of our generals, who are exposing their lives in the field for the protection of the constitution and fighting for our glorious Union; but they ought to be very careful how they rob them of their reputation—for dearer than life—without being fully satisfied of the truth of their accusations. In this instance I am satisfied that when the truth is known the auth

Obtained Cannonaging by the Religio-Coolness of a Michigan Regiment Under Fire Hairbreadth Escapes of Many of the Men-Grad With for the Herald in Camp-Berden's Sharpshooters Returning Rebel Compliments Paying of the Proops-Sudden Change in the Weather The cannotaging on the right of our lines, which I alleded to in the coming of my letter at moon yesterday

as having then just commerced, was kept up with a good deal of vigor all the afternoon. Nearly all the firing came from the rebel nide, only a few shits being sent in starn from our symbolity. Why there was no more shooting on our side was probably from a desire not to interrupt the recels in a practice that is evidently so pleasing to them, and, fortunately, so harmless to us. As in most of the shooting for days past, the enemy directed their game and shells at our working parties, doubtless intending to impress our white soldiers with the unbecominguese of manual employment, and the danger of dirt digging under the scorching rays of a meridian san

Major Cole, of a Michigan regiment, and a large detach ment of men under him found themselves the principal target for a while of the enemy's projectiles. But the mer had their work to do and they did it, despite the flying fragments of scattering shells and the torn up dirt about them, that at times seemed suffering the agitation of the sands of Sahara under a simoom visitation. One man head, visible above the ground, and the rotary motion ho gave to it, looked like a scene in a pantomime.

" Why didn't you hide your head, too ?" called out Ma jor Cole, jocosely.

Because I wanted to see the sport as well as you and the rest," responded the man in like appreciative vein The top of the handle of one man's shovel was knocked off by a piece of shell. He steeped as the shell exploded and this doubtless saved his life. He immediately righted

off by a piece of shell. He steeped as the shell exploided, and this doubtless saved his life. He immediately righted himself and resumed his shoveiling. The narrowest escape of the day was picking up an unexploided shells supposing it to be a round shot. At the intimation that it was a shell and might explode, the man picking it up was not long in getting it as far as way from him as possible. He threw it as far as he could; and, sore enough, it did explode, doing no harm. A moment more and a dozen might have been killed.

A himseachusetts and a New York regiment received like whistations of rebel shells. Delos W. Gurnsly Company H, Forty-fourth New York regiment, was hit on the back of the head by a piece of shell. He is now in the hospital, and his recovery is deemed very doubtful. Heat, Norten, of the Signal Corps, was knocked senseless; but he soon recovered and resumed his directs in of the signal operators working under him. These are the only carualties occurring during the day, although I might record a good many hairbreath escapes.

The news about the taking of New Orieans has been generally remored through camp for two days past, but not generally redified, except as headquarters, until the Hirkain arrived last evening, for which there was a great ruch. Those fortunate count to secure a copy would zoon be surrounded by a score of contrales crying, "Read about New Orleans' Is New Orleans taken?" The news caused-great rejoicing throughout the entire army. I tring the early part of last evening the rebusk kept up a brisk fire en our pickets from their sharpshocters, when Berdan's men were sent to the front, to give them a few shots in return for their compliments. The rebels, having a great respect for our sharpshosters, drew back and remained questly concealed during the remainder of the might, after losing two men by the fire of our marksmen. It is said two or three of our pickets were injured, but we cannot learn the names in time for this letter.

Our army paymasters are still bury paying the men. Y

in for a change paragraph. After pleasant weather yes-terday, when the shade was sought for and light coars in demand, we to-day require fires and overcais. These sudden changes must, sooner or later, affect unravorably the health of our troops.

Important Post Office Regulations.

Our Postmaster, Mr. Wakeman, has issued the follow ing order, making important changes in the city posts rangements:-

The stations are to be opened at 6.30 A. M., and to remain open until 9:30 F. M. They are located as follows Station A, No. 129 Spring street.

Station B, No. 459 Grand street.
Station C, corner of Trey and Fourth streets.
Station D, No. 12 libbs House.
Station E, No. 468 Fighth avenue.
Station F, No. 468 Third avenue.
Station G, No. 1,259 Broadway.
The wagons and messongers of the Carriers Department leave this office for the stations at the following

6-40 A. M. arrive at the upper station at 7.35 A. M.

6-30 A. M., arrive at the upper station at 7.85 A. M.
9 A. M., arrive at the upper station at 7.85 A. M.
11 A. M., arrive at the upper station at 2.20 P. M.
12 M., arrive at the upper station at 2.20 P. M.
2.20 P. M., arrive at the upper station at 3.10 P. M.
3.30 P. M., arrive at the upper station at 4.30 P. M.
7 P. M., arrive at the upper station at 4.30 P. M.
All the mails that arrive at the "office between the hours
6-5 P. M. and 7 P. M. will be despatched to the stations
at 7 P. M., where letters can be obtained until the hour
of chaing—9-30 P. M.
The wagens and messengers leave the upper stations
for the office (stopping at the intermediate stations) at
the following hours—
7-45 A. M., arriving at this office at 16-15 A. M.
19 A. M., arriving at this office at 16-15 A. M.
11 P. M., arriving at this office at 2 P. M.
200 P. M., arriving at this office at 2 P. M.
200 P. M., arriving at this office at 4-20 P. M.
8 P. M., arriving at this office at 4-20 P. M.
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8 P. M., arriving at this office at 4-20 P. M.
8 P. M., arriving at this office at hours following — First, S.A. M.; second, 10 A. M.; third, 1 P. M.; fourth, 2 CO P. M.; nith, 8:15 P. M. On Sanday the last named (8:15 P. M.) collection only

will be made.

There are four deliveries a day by carriers, commencing at the hours following:

First, immediately after the distribution of the mails in the morning; second, 1134 A. M., third, 2 P. M., and fearth, 4.36 P. M.

This office will be kept open continuously from 7 P. M. to 7:20 A. M.

A cierk will be in attendance at the night window to answer all calle. By order.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

New York Post Office, May 1, 1862. will be kept open continuously from 7 P. M.

The Prospects of the Atlantic Cable.

This is the title of an exceedingly interesting and im-portant paper read by Cyrus W. Field, Esq. before the Geographical and Statestical Society last evening. In it be shows, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the feasibility of renewing and carrying out the great enterprise of telegraphic communication between this country and Europe initiated four years since. His principal argument in its favor now is that, from the rapid strides which science has made, the application recessary for the successful carrying out of the project can be easily reached. He exhibited some pieces of the old cable, and also of the proposed new one, and pointed out the vagt superiority of the latter in many respects, expressing his implicit belief that it could be laid across to Valencia.

a vote of thanks was passed to him, and a resolution was passed referring the subject of the paper to a committee passed reterring the surgest of the paper to a committee in report to at next inesting.

Mr. Archibaid Russell washed to ask Mr. Field, in case the telegraph were laid, what sort of provision was contemplated, to be made in the event of a war between this country and England, as to the use of the telegraph, and rould be given. Hed that there seemed to be no difficulty

in Ireland, in twelve months. When Mr. Field concluded

Mr. Field replied that there seemed to be no difficulty on that point. At least the English government had made none. Mr. Field here read Mr. Seward's despatch to Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, in relation to the matter, and which has been already published. He also read from an official document between the contracting parties, stating that "the cable should continue invisitate, ammolested, uninterrupted by the forces of either country in time of war."

We have a full report of Mr. Field's microsting address, which is unavoidably crewded out.

**NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.** 

The regular letter from Old Point is received; buj ! contains nothing except the anouncement of a new ar-fangement by the matter Master there, by which all merchant vessels are required to report on their arrival to the Captain of the Port, and they are not allowed to eary without permission, or at all until after dark o fore daylight. There is not a word in the letter in to ference to anything else.

Our Fortress Monroe Corresponden .e. FORTRE-S MONROE, April 29, 1862. M. Mercier's Late Visit to Richmond-Speculations the Nature of His Mission-His Inspection of the Merri mae.—The Weather-Mysterious Disoppearance of a Union Officer-Pout Play Suspected-Presentation to an

Officer - Barnum in the Field, de. The visit of M. Mercier, the French Minister resident

in Washington, to Richmond, being carried to Norfolk in one of the French men-of-war (the Gassendi), is still a theme of conversation and speculation among the intelligent officers of both the army and navy. The object thereof is argued pro and con., but no definite conclusion is arrived at. Last evening I was in company with a number of military and naval officers, and this sub-ject was introduced by one of the party. It was said that the French Consti at Eichmond, being apprised of the mover ent of Gene ral McClelian on Trktown, combranicated with M. Mercier, and requested his pleasure in regard to further ing and rording adequate projection to the French resider, and property located in the midst of Rebeldem. Mercier, being come ciled to transmit his despatche by flag of truce via Fortress Monroe, undoubtedly deem ed this mode of conveyance as somewhat hazardour and, concluding to deliver his answer like Paddy his let wer-i.e., in person-ordered the Gassendi from Hampton Roads to Annapolis, and, benefitting by the isages of nations, availed himself of this privilege to sail into the heart of Rebeldom under the French tricolor.

On his way to Norfolk he stopped at this place, and pa his compliments to General Wool, where he was received in a manner befitting his rank. When the Gassendi appeared of Sowall's Foint, the rubel gurners steed their pieces, with torches lighted, deeming the approaching versal an American mannel war intending to shell out that rebel next. But the timely observance of the French flar on the peak saved the Gassengi from receiving a volley in her broadside.

the French flar on the peak saved the Gassendi from re-ceiving a volley in her broadside.

The arrival of the Frenchman at the Gesport Navy Yard was hailed by the rebels with delight, and a mass of powder was burned on the occasion, the report of which we distinctly heard at this place. A copy of the Norfolk Day Book, received here the next day, devoted the "leader" to the arrival of the Bustrious visiter, which was replate with speculations as to the object, intentions, &c. &c., auguring from that a speedy recognition of the begus confederacy by Louis Napoleon. These facts, how-ever, we have already conveyed to the readers of the Hexale, but the version given thereto by American others has far more eignificance than is generally credited.

others has far more significance than is generally credited.

For the past eight months we have had several French vessels in port in Hampton Reads. Once a week—and even oftener—some of the officers attached to these vessels went to Norfolk, and on their return sent voluminous documents to Washington by special messengers or by the mail. But the advent of our investing Yorktown cast a different aspect on affilirs, and the Frenchmen in Secessia demanded to be assured by the direct representative of the French Emperor of safety to themselves and property. Hence the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond. As a class the French are a very observing nation. The rapid defrats of the rebel armies following quickly in succession aroused their fears, and if any of them had any confidence in the provess of the begus confidence, the fail of Forts Henry and Donelson, the evacuation of Columbus and Nashville, the surronder of Island No. 10 and the impending surrender of Fort Poliski, tended to shake every spark of remaining faith in the rebel hordes to achieve anything else but digrace—ricustosas before our advancing victorious troops.

the evacuation of Columbus and Nashville, the surrender of Island No. 10 and the impending surrender of Port Pulaski, tended to shake every spark of remaining faith in the rebei hordes to achieve anything else but diagracerul atenats belove our advancing victorious troops.

The well known desperate character of the rebeis, in destroying everything before them as soon as our galliant forces compei them to retreat, alarmed the Frenchmen, and the only remedy left them was to apply to their home government for aid and protection. This appeal M. Mercier could not withstand; and, deubelbess, prompted by a cursosity to inspect the iron mouster Mertimae, he combined business with pleasure, and on his way to the rebel capital; aid a visit to the Gospert Navy Yard, and while, there was shown all the hellish inventions of the desperate rebeis. Speaking of the Merrimae, reminds me of a little circumstance which occurred on her second advent in these Roads. I at the time advised you of the fact that the two French vessels and the British steamer Rinaido, then in port, proceeded nearly up to Newport's News and remained there in a position to be better enabled to watch the proceedings between the Monitor and Merrimec.

The French vessels, after laying there two days without wit assing any light, dropped down below Fortress Monroe, while the Rinaido kept at an anchorage in the spot selected before the appearance of the refer lifet. Some of the Prench officers coming ashore related some of their experience while in communication with the rebei fleet, and expressed their utmest disgunt at the rewell set whenever there appeared a likelihood of any of our fleet firing a shot at them.

The British stemer Rinaido was also a subject of rebel abuse for refusing a pleasure (?) party from Noroix permission to board and inspect that vessel, and they cause has been refused permission to board the Rinaido. If the rebeis, after having been shown the cold shoulder by the reprecutatives of the two European governments in such a plain manner,

was and is a mere idle boast, and their cause has been reduced to the drowning man's only chance of safety by catching at a straw.

In the visit of the French Minister to Bebeldem there may probably be more significance than we anticipate; but no circumstances transpired to warrant us to apprehend any fears, and i an condident that the construction and inspection of the Merrimac had more to do with it than all the tebacco owned by the French residents of links. Looking after the interest of French subjects was very convenient to be used to gain admission under a French flag to Norfelk. Had a minor F ench officer gene to the Gesport Navy Yard, no such countest would have been shown him as M. Mercher experienced.

The revolution going on in Europe as well as in this country retained to examile more closely into the American mode of constructing iron-cased ships, inasmoch as this jewer had taken the initiative in constructing such crart as La Giotre, &c., ahead of Lagland. M. Mercher, with his surveyances, doubless took at one giance the preportions of the Merrimac, her build, armainent and saling juntilies, and the first thing we will hear from France will be the razzeng of old French men effect, with his provides and the first thing we will hear from France will be the razzeng of old French men effect, and the rebuilding on the Merrimac system. The art of constructing iron ships is at this moment of a vasit deal more importance to the French Emperor Almaten yea af revenue of icohomo, which would be estimated at \$250,000,010. Napoleon's groun scheme is to college Enginel in her navy, and a few sich vessels as the Menter and Merrimac would soon gain for him the derired result. This check, it is no young mented in presiden, and his master will undoubtedly greatly, profit thereby.

recutt. This chect, it is my conformed impression accounts fully for the visit o. M. Mercier to Richmond, and his master will endoubtedly greatly, profitablereby.

The weather to day is remarkably fine, and the water as eatin as a mirror. We confidently expected to see the Merrimac out this hieraing; but she disappointed all hands.

Captain Ward, of the First regiment Delaware Volunteers, has been missing from his regiment since last Friday. When he left be had about \$200 about his person, and the Colonel (J. W. Andrews) of the regiment fears that some accident has befallen him. The last seem of him was at about eleven o'clock Friday night.

A pleasing little epinode occurred last evening at the fort. At roll call at retreat, Company I. of the Tenth regiment New York Volunteers, presented their First Lieutenant, Geo. M. Isway, with a superb sword, belt, sash and epaulets, as a mark of respect. The present was as unexpected as it was handsome, and took Lieutenant levely completely by surprise. The sword is one of the celebrated Schingen blades, rically mounted, and bears the following inscription:

Presented to Finey Lieutenant George M. Dewey,

Company I. Tenth regiment N. Y. V.

By the members of said company as a token of esteem. Fortress Monroe, April 28, 1802.

The presentation was made in a neat speech by private Martin Lawless. A singular direcumstance connected with this presentation was that the day on which it occurs.

The presentation was made in a neat speech by private Martin Lawless. A singular circumstance connected with this presentation was that the day on which it occurred on the birthday of Lioutenant lewey, of which, however, the company was not aware. The urani convivial time on such occarions was indused in by the officers of the regiment and the members of Company. Among the list of arrivals from Baltimore to-day is that of J. Warren Fuller, agont of P. T. Barnum, of the American Museum. He visits the Array of the Potomac to procure rebel trophies for exhibition in New York.

Un'ted States District Court. HRAVY PRIZE CAUSE-CARGO OF COPPES WORTH \$200,000. Before Hon. Sudge Bette.

- The United States or, the back Empress and go.—This cause came on for hearing on Tuesday last, from which day it was adjourned to Thursday.

Mr. Evarts and Stewart L. Woodford, Assitant United States District Attorney, appeared for the government nd Messis. Martin & Smith and William H. Soutt, fo the British claimants of vessel and cargo. Mr. Upton

appeared for navel officers.

The vessel cleared from Rio de Janeiro on the 18th of The vessel cleared from Rio de Janeiro en the 18th of September, 1861, under a charter party, which directed the vessel to proceed to New Orleans, and in case she was warned off by the blockading Squadron to proceed to New York. The evidence shows that the blockade of New Orleans was well known by the shippers at Rio. The claimants, however, allege that their bark sailed, not to vionte the blockade, but simply to make as inquiry as to its existence, and if notified that it was affective, then to go to a Nerthern port with the carge. On the 18th of November, and when the Empress was about nine miles off Cape Antonio, the western point of Caba, she apoke m bark from New York, obtained New York papers up to Gatober 26, and was informed that the she spoke a bark from New York, obtained New York papers up to Gotober 26, and was informed that the blockade of New Orleans by the United States forces was still maintained. She kept on her way, and at midnight of Neventher 26, she run aground on the har at the mouth of the Southeast Fass of the Misc isotopi. She fired

a gun and showed lights during the night, and early of the morning of the 27th was taken as a prize by a boat's crew from the United States sloop-of-war Vincennee. Other United States vessels were in sight and claim to be interested in the capture.

The testimony of the officers and arew of the vessel taken before the Commissioners in preparatoric, with the ship's paper's and the log surries and part of her mail, were time produced and read to the court.

Mr. Evacts opened in behalf of the United States. He contended first that the voyag was illegal in its interpotent of the contended first that the voyag was illegal in its interpotent of the contended first that the voyag was illegal in its interpotent of the contended first that the voyag was illegal in its interpotent of the contended first that the voyag was filed in a present of the object of the contended first that the voyag was undertaked and the view of the law would sail for the closed port, and if arrested show fictitious papers, claim her purpose to be one of naquiry, then receive a courteous warning from the soking officer, and having been released for a capture, go on her way safely to a permitted of the sound the soking officer, and having been released for a capture, go on her way safely to a permitted of the sound call vessels to be blockade how with the blockade how with the blockade how with the blockade how with the vessel had a right to make when she agoke the New York vessel off cape Antonio, on November 18. They she learned that the mouth of the Golf and could have gone upon a direct course to New York, but instead, and with at the sound then have sought not the city, but the block at this knowledge, she turns and sails for New Orleans we have a she at the mouth of the Golf and could have gone upon a direct course to New York, but instead, and with at the pound of the book and ingless, and made her proposed inquiry openly and effectively. This she did not do, but was caught under very suspicious circumstances on a mud bank in one of the m

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met last evening-President J. T. HENRY Esq., in the chair.

The petition of Stephen H. Branch, to be paid for ser vices rendered and expenses incurred in the Matsell Investigating Committee, was received and referred.

The Corporation Counsel was, by resolution, requested to report to the Board the number of Commis

D eds that can be legally appointed by the Common

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting copy of act from Legislature fonding the

Union Defence Committee

A resolution by Councilman Trotter, appropriating
\$1,000 for the relief of the loyal refugees from Florida,
was called up, and referred to the Committee on National
Affairs.

A resolution authorizing the Board of Managers of the A resolution authorizing the Board of saming a portion of their rooms to the Laties' Benevolent Association for hospital purposes for the benefit of wounded soldier, was adopted.

A resolution was submitted instructing fac Connect to the Corporation to take such measures as he shall deem necessary to place the Corporation in the possession of the property known as the "Fort Gameroort property," alleged to have improperly passed into the possession of other parties. Referred to Committee on Law. The Board concurred with the Councilman in adopting an ordinance funding \$1,000,000 worth of the Weion De-ferred brade.

fence bonds.

A resolution tendering the Rev. Parson Brownlow the use of the Governor's room, on his arrival in this city, was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. The resolution confirming the election of Assistant Engineers, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

THE STREET SPRINKI-RS' TROUBLE.—A paragraph appeared in the edition of the HERALD of the 29th un. in relation to the difficulty which has recently occurred be-tween the street sprinklers and the Croton Board. Several of those representing the sprinklers' interest contra ral of those representing the sprinklers' interest contradict the statements made in that paragraph. They claim
that the shortening of their water reutes has been made
in order to make place for others, and also claim that the
Croton Board has no supervising power whatever over
their interests. The contracts in their case they state tobe entirely private, and they are alone answerable to
private parties. The Croton Board, they also claim, deliver water to them and charge for it, and that is their
only supervising capacity. Political purposes alone have
actuated the troton Board, according to statements made,
by those sprinklers, thus depriving the hard workingman of his bread to make place for politicians.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD, SAER, &C., TO COLORS, FAAwarn—An elegant testimonial was presented last night by

the officers of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers now stationed at North Edisto, South Carolina, to Lieutenant Colonei J. L. Fraser, of the Forty-seventh, as an evidence of their high regard for him as a gentleman and soldier. The presentation was made by Colonel Jack, of Brooklyn, at the residence of Captain A. B. Nicholson, 220 Thompson street, in the presence of a large numb or distinguished military officers and ladies and gentle men. The parlors were decorated with flags and yesmen. The parlors were decorated with flags and renants in excellent taste, and a fine band lent the charms of music to the affair. The presentation remarks of Colonel Jack were eloquent and appropriate, and Colonel Fraser accepted the well deserved glitin a handsome speech. The crowded condition of our columns prevents us from offering them in full. The blads of the sword is of the flags steel, fluely chassed, and encased in a scatbard of massive gold plate. The body belt and cross belt are of the best bullion, while the sash is of silk of the mest delicate texture. A pair of elegant spurs and a pertable writing deak, constitute the balance of the gift. The whole was gotten up by Schoyler, Hartley & Graham, and reflects credit on their taste and skill. The testimonial could not have been presented to a more deserving officer and genial gentleman. He will not disgrasse the sword, and at the head of the Forty-eventh New York Volunteers will carry it on the advance, it is hoped to Charicaton. After the presentation, the evening was pleasantly spent in dancing, and was terminated by an elegant supper.

HTDFON RIVER RAILROAD.-Important changes in the The through trains will make connections ranning north and west. Excursion tickets, on local trains, will be sold at reduced rates. See advertisement in to morrow's edition.

General Sigel is improving very rapidly. He was at-me time, it was supposed, in a an angerous condition. Court Calendar—This Day.
Surkens Corn.—Cacut.—1 art 2—Nos. 7217, 4103, 4056
5:10, 5402, 6796, 6798, 7116, 7125, 7127, 7300,7464, 7458.

Arrivals and Departures. MARACAIRO—Bark Ilva—Jose D. maing Osorio, Jose Marie

MARACAIRO—Bark IIva—Jose D. n. ming Osorio, Jose Maria-Catalan.

DEPARTRES.

Lavenpool—Steamskip Canalas, from Boston—Right Rev
Bishop Fitzpatrics, Rev Wa Elenkinsep, Samuel Dorr, Mrs
Soni F Dorr, Mrs Freeman, Mas Freeman, Gro II Browne.
B F Brooks, Dr C D Cleveland, Goo Reiges, Wm Kamp, Don
ald McKay, T M Devens, Hy Devens, W S Appieton, Fromme
Metralf, J H Weeks and wire, John Seres, Jeon Rome,
Mrs and Miss Londers. Joseph Handburn and Wiss Londers,
Green, of Madden, the Ephrain Clauders and Woodurn, John Sanborn, of Anden, the Ephrain Clauder, M. Woodurn, John Sanborn, of Anden, the Ephrain Clauder, M. Wood, W. R. Hatch,
and, W. Rivs Handburn and Woodurn, John Sanborn, of Anders, P. Handburn and W. Rev, B. Hatch,
and We Rivs Handson, of Fall River; Capt A Leland, of
Sarrburne, John Scott and wife, of Greenfield; Mrs. Jane
Holgate, of Conn; Wm Eving, of Heifast, Mrs. Jane
Holgate, of Conn; Wm Eving, of Heifast, Mrs. Jane
Brooks, E Luckemeyer, John Ewing and wife, J A Leland,
P. Brittan, G Mancounc, J A C Ury, Mr. Mannis, and A EliumenBrooks, E Luckemeyer, John Ewing and wife, J A Leland,
P. Brittan, G Mancounc, J A C Ury, Mr. Mannis, and A Eliumenhal, of New York, RGRev Bishop McCockey, of Abbary; Ra
Rev Blaice Bayley, of Newark, NJ; Mrs. Charles McEwen,
Rev Mr Fargue, Mis. Forga., of Philadelpini, Wm Grazaie,
of Pennsylvania; Ri Rev Bishop James Dugman, of Chicago;
Ri Rev Bishop Smith, of Lowa, J G Koch and wife, of Gallfornia; Dr Hotsford and wife, o. St. John, NB; Miss Ferrier
and Miss Leith, of A a ster, of Canada West, Mr iz R Buck,
of Liverp of; Mrs Everard, of Montreal; A W Randoll, United
States Minister to Rome; S E Brode, Miss Sarah Parry, of
England, Miss Mary O Mara, of Ireland; A C y Serona, J M
Canno, R S Camacho, and J M A Gonzalez, of Mexico; Miss
M Lind and 2 children, of Jamaita; T T Waterhouse, of Homolulus—S. For Hailfas—Ephrm Brigham and Wm Harris,
of Boston; H J Crandol, of New Bedford; H P Busa, wife
Miss Mary D Tanner, of Hair as—io, Total W.

Astrowattl.—Seemaship North

MISCELLANBOUS.

A ROGUISH SQUIRE, WAITER GIRL SALLONS MOURNING. LOVERS' LAMENTATIONS. A SLY OLD FOX. SEE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

A LLEVIATOR—CORNS CURED FOR ONE CEN3 each, by using Dr. BRIGGS? Gore and Bunion Alleviator, a new, harmiess and certain cure for corns, bundous callosities, irosted and biletered feet, &c. Warranted to produce results estificatory and surprising. 25 and 50 cents by box. Sent by mail. Sold by druggists. Dr. J. BRIGGS, chiropotist, proprietor, 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church New York.

CORNS CURED FOR 25 CENTS EACH.—BUNION:
Inverted nails, &c., cured at 55 Sowery, corner of Oanstreet, by Dr. W. E. RICE, Practical Chiropodist. Dr. Rice
Ann-hilator cures corns, bunions, chilibains, frosted an
blistered feet. 25c, and 55c, p cr box.

NOTICE—NO REMOVAL.—M. LARMONT, PAF London and New York Physician and Surgest, will main at his private offices, 647 Brondway, up Stairs.

NEW FORK SMITH & BROTHER'S

COPHE GREAT BELT."

METAM & CO. S GALVANO ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELL.

ADDA ARMLETS.

A perfectly safe, certain and mostly instantaneous remember of all Nerrous Advertisms. Rheumanism, Dropsy, Neurals Parallyse, Sale Riemm, Sergolous Empilions, &c. Call cond for a circular. Office 420 Strongway.